

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

10W Led Spot
by
Luxerna

Photo courtesy by www.OliNo.org



Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

Summary measurement data

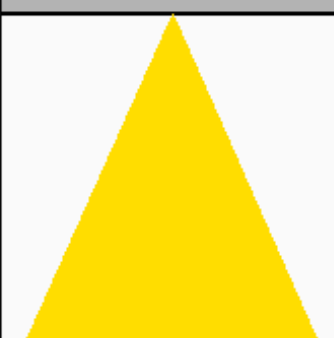
parameter	meas. result	remark
Color temperature	4850 K	Neutral white
Luminous intensity I_v	628 Cd	Measured straight underneath the lamp
Beam angle	71 deg	Valid for all C-angles as there is symmetry along the 1st axis.
Power P	11.9 W	
Power Factor	0.68	For every 1 kWh net power consumed, there has been 1.1 kVAhr for reactive power.
Luminous flux	832 Lm	
Luminous efficacy	70 Lm/W	
CRI_Ra	70	Color Rendering Index.
Coordinates chromaticity diagram	x=0.3518 and y=0.3695	
Fitting	230V	It is a light spot used with a separate current source.
PAR-value	5.3 $\mu\text{Mol/s/m}^2$	The number of photons seen by an average plant when it is lit by the light of this light bulb. Value valid at 1 m distance from light bulb.
PAR-photon efficacy	0.6 $\mu\text{Mol/s/W}_e$	The total emitted number of photons by this light, divided by its consumption in W. It indicates a kind of efficacy in generating photons.
S/P ratio	1.7	This factor indicates the amount of times more efficient the light of this light bulb is perceived under scotopic circumstances (low environmental light level).
D x H external dimensions	107 x 88 mm	External dimensions of the lamp (D = diameter).

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

D luminous area	50 mm	Dimensions of the luminous area (used in Eulumdat file). This is equal to the surface of the glass on the front.
General remarks		<p>The ambient temperature during the whole set of measurements was 23.5-25 deg C. The maximum temperature of the tube light gets about 17 degrees hotter than ambient.</p> <p>Warm up effect: during the warm up time the illuminance decreases with $\approx 11\%$ and the consumed power with $\approx 11\%$.</p> <p>Voltage dependency: the power consumption and illuminance do depend on the voltage when it is varied from 200 - 250 V.</p> <p>This article contains the test results of dimming the lamp at the end, which works but not completely intuitively.</p>

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

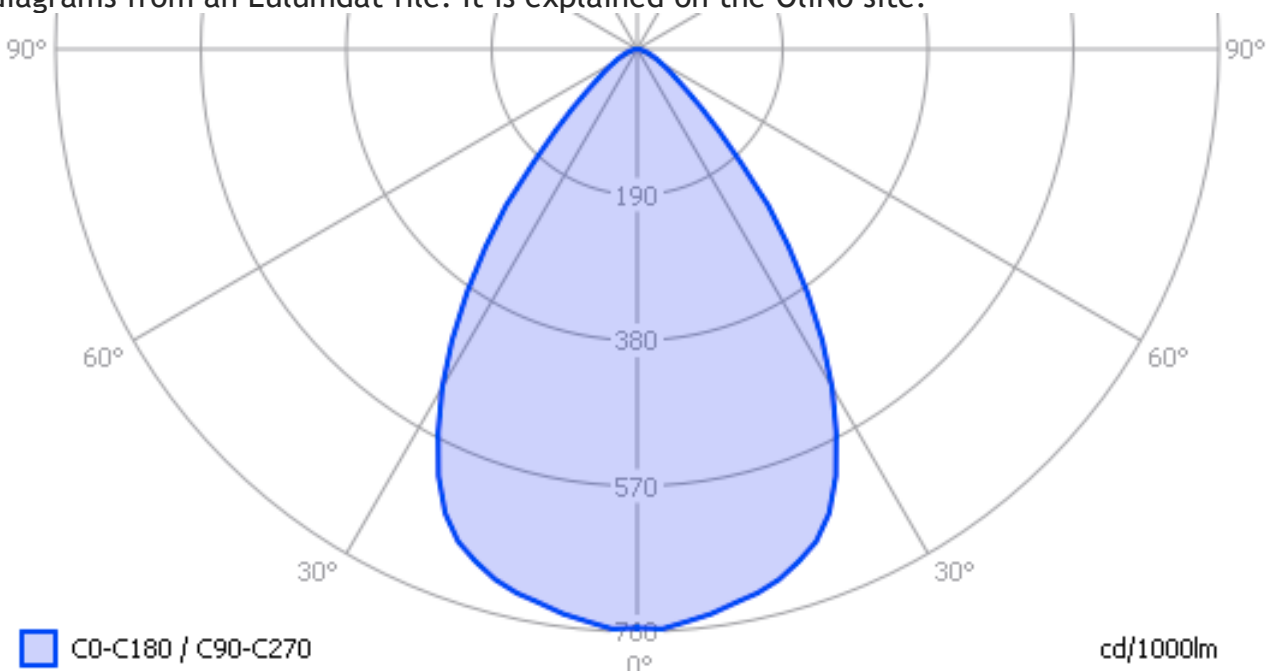
Overview table

m.	Ø 50%		CO-180: 71° C90-270: 71°	E (lux)	Luminaire Efficacy
	CO-180	C90-270			70 (lumens per Watt)
0.25	0.36	0.36		10049	Half-peak diam CO-180
0.5	0.71	0.71		2512	1.42 x diameter(m)
1	1.42	1.42		628	Half-peak diam C90-270
1.5	2.13	2.13		279	1.42 x diameter(m)
3	4.27	4.27		70	Illuminance
4	5.69	5.69		39	628 / distance ² (lux)
5	7.11	7.11		25	Total Output
					832 (lumens)

The overview table is explained on the OLiNo website. Please note that this overview table makes use of calculations, use this data with care as explained on the OLiNo site. E (lux) values are not accurate, when within 5 x 50 mm = 250 mm. Within this distance from the lamp, the measured lux values will be less than the computed values in this overview as the measurements are then within the near field of the lamp.

Eulumdat light diagram

This light diagram below comes from the program Qlumedit, that extracts these diagrams from an Eulumdat file. It is explained on the OLiNo site.



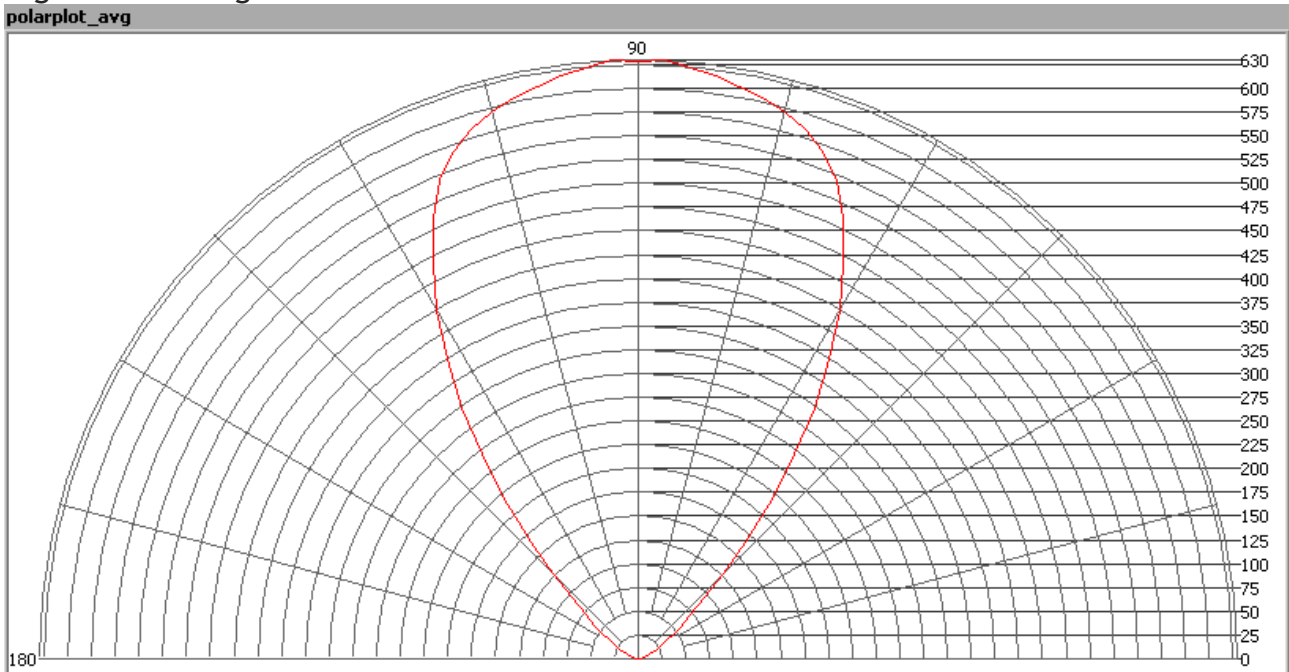
Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

The light diagram giving the radiation pattern.

It indicates the luminous intensity around the light bulb. The directions C90-C270 and C0-C180 give the same result as there is a symmetry along the 1st axis.

Illuminance E_v at 1 m distance, or luminous intensity I_v

Herewith the plot of the *averaged* luminous intensity I_v as a function of the inclination angle with the light bulb.

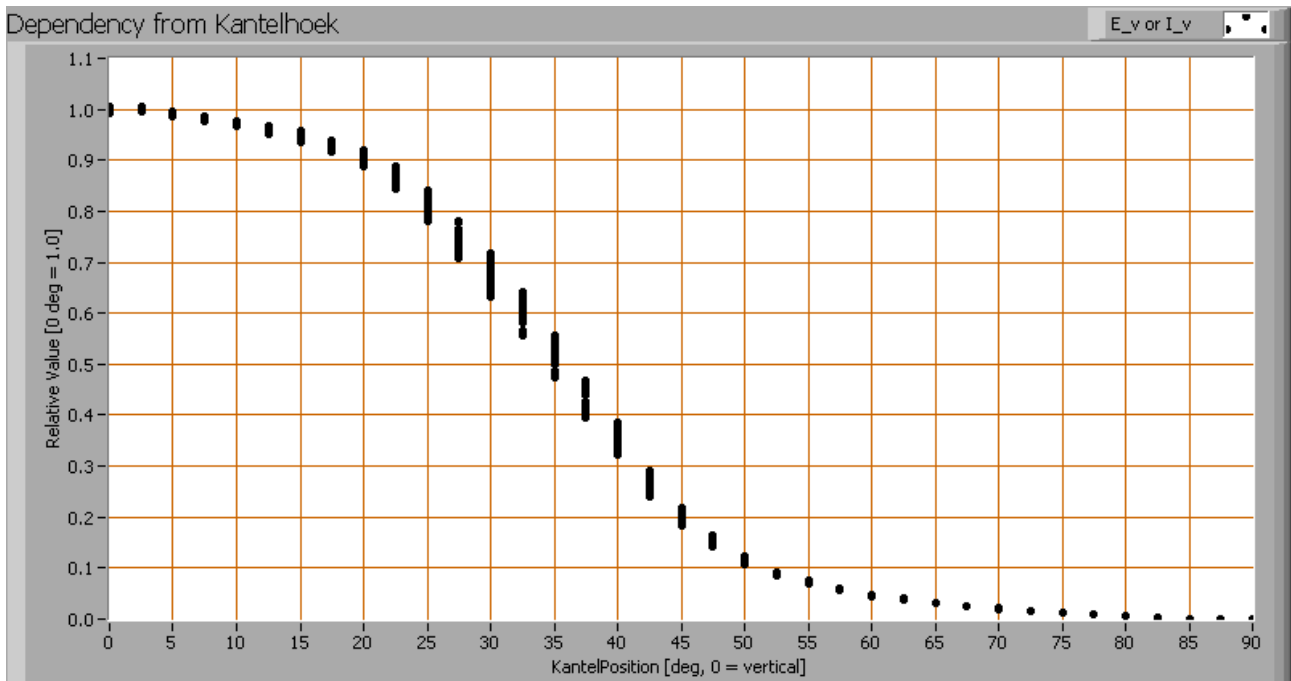


The radiation pattern of the light bulb.

This radiation pattern is the average of the light output of the light diagram given earlier. Also, in this graph the luminous intensity is given in Cd.

These averaged values are used (later) to compute the lumen output.

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010



Intensity data of every measured turn angle at each inclination angle.

This plot shows per inclination angle the intensity measurement results for each turn angle at that inclination angle. There normally are differences in illuminance values for different turn angles. However for further calculations the averaged values will be used. When using the average values per inclination angle, the beam angle can be computed, being 71°.

Luminous flux

With the averaged illuminance data at 1 m distance, taken from the graph showing the averaged radiation pattern, it is possible to compute the luminous flux.

The result of this computation for this light spot is a luminous flux of 832 Lm.

Luminous efficacy

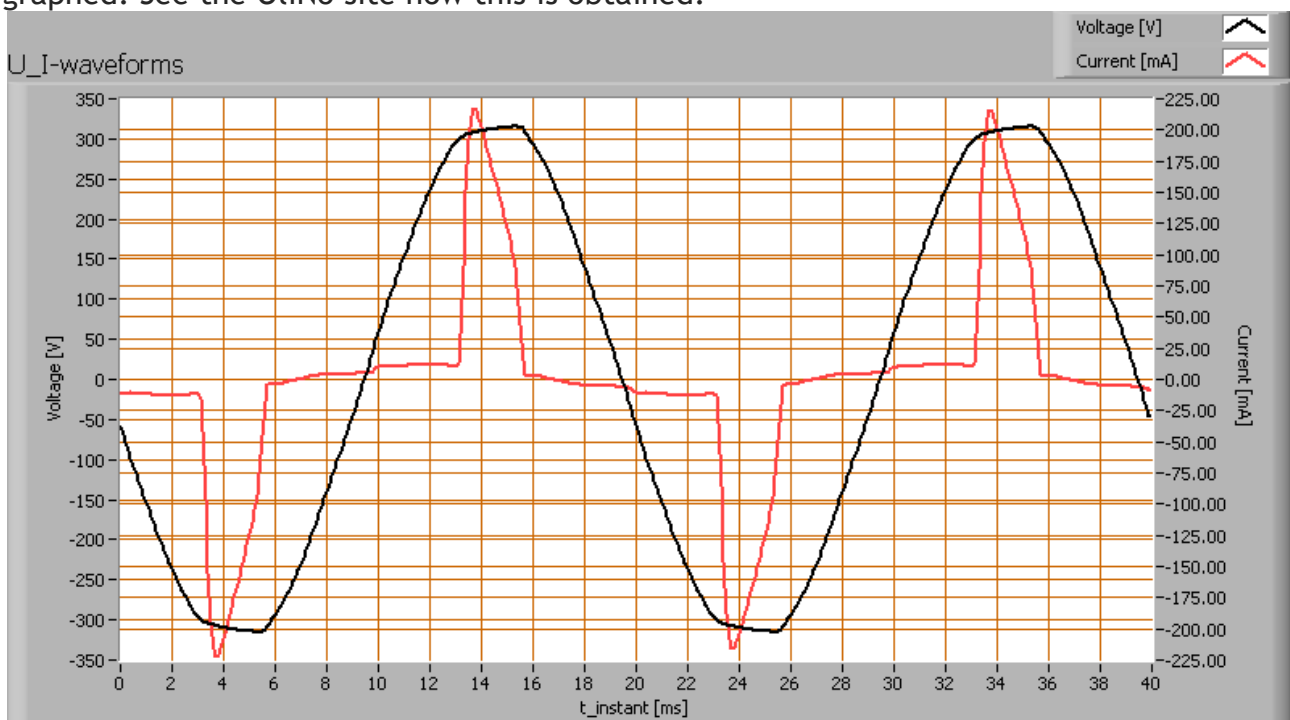
The luminous flux being 832 Lm, and the power of the light bulb being 11.9 W, yields a luminous efficacy of 70 Lm/W.

A power factor of 0.68 means that for every 1 kWh net power consumed, a reactive component of 1.1 kVAr was needed.

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

Lamp voltage	230 VAC
Lamp current	77 mA
Power P	11.9 W
Apparent power S	17.7 VA
Power factor	0.68

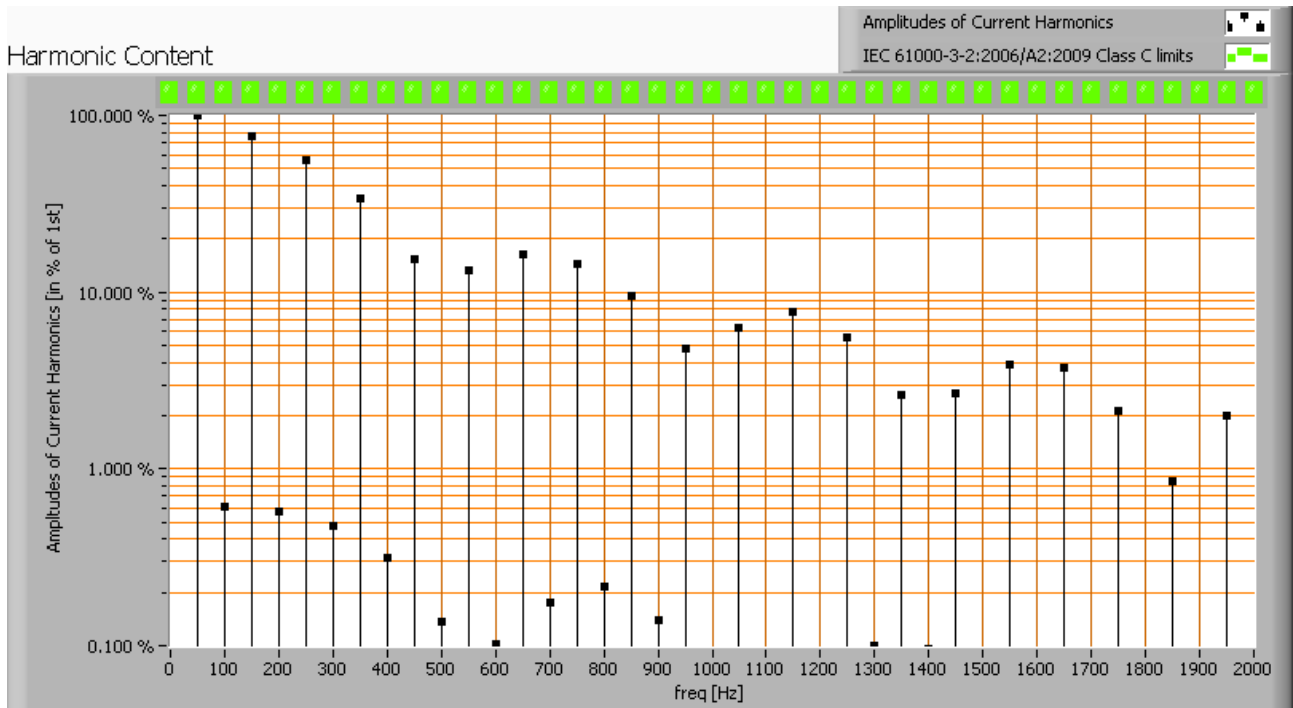
Of this light bulb the voltage across and the resulting current through it are measured and graphed. See the OliNo site how this is obtained.



Voltage across and current through the lightbulb

This waveforms have been checked on requirements posed by the norm IEC 61000-3-2:2006 (including up to A2:2009). See also the explanation on the OliNo website.

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

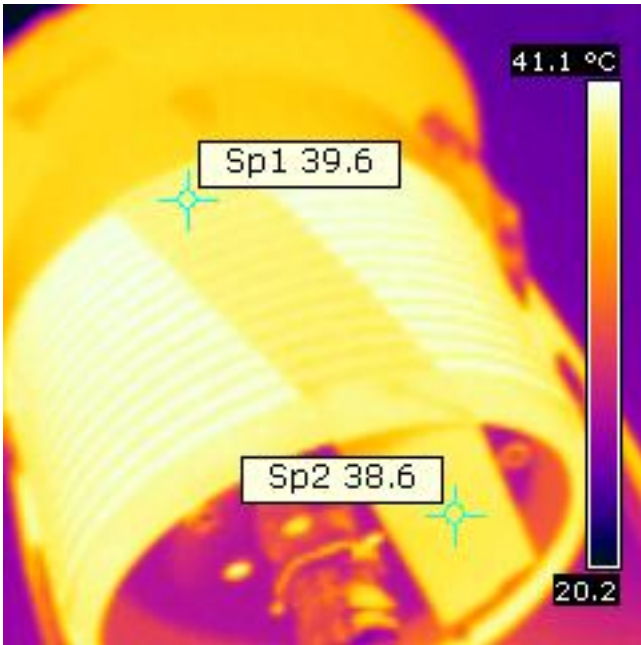


Harmonics in in the current waveform and checked against IEC61000-3-2:2006

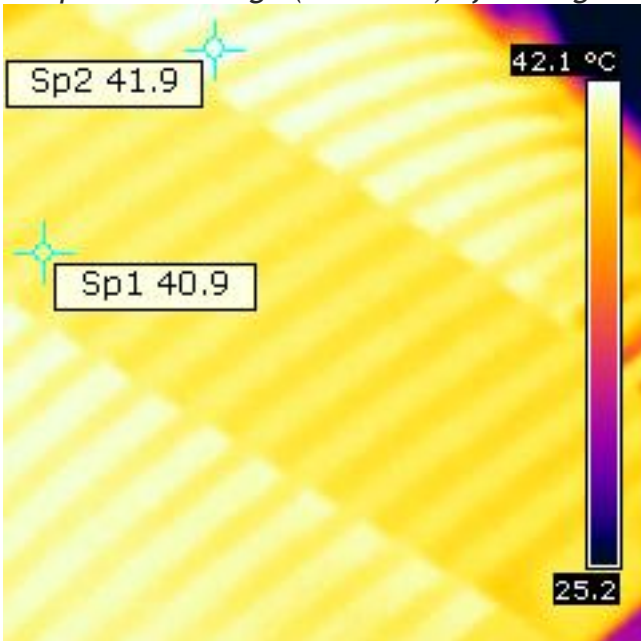
There are no limits for the harmonics for led lighting equipment ≤ 25 W.
The Total Harmonic Distortion of the current is computed as 107 %.

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

Temperature measurements lamp



Temperature image (overview) of the light bulb



Temperature image (z00m) of the light bulb

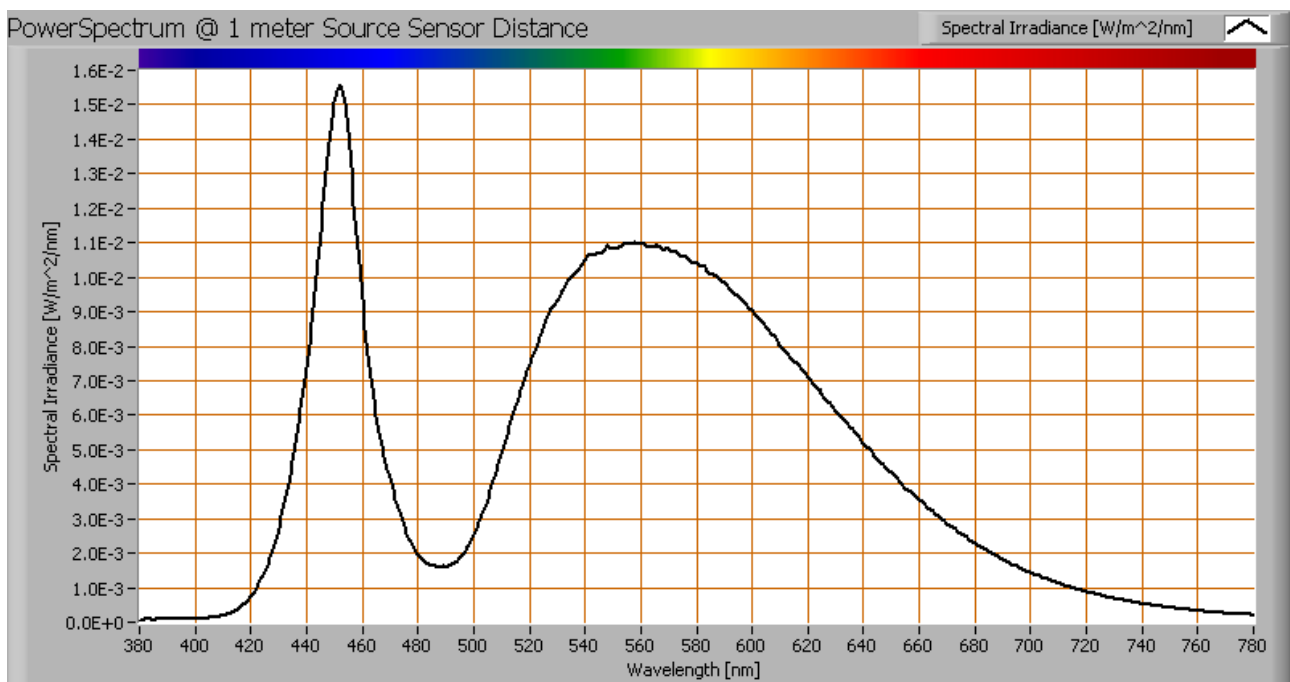
Tape is put on the hotspot and then zoomed in to measure its temperature.

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

status lamp	> 2 hours on
ambient temperature	23.5 deg C
reflected background temperature	23.5 deg C
camera	Flir B-CAM Western S
emissivity	0.95 ⁽¹⁾
measurement distance	0.10 m (zoomed)
IFOV _{geometric}	0.4 mm
NETD (thermal sensitivity)	100 mK

⁽¹⁾ The emissivity of the masking tape is used which is about 0.95. The masking tape is so thin that it quickly takes the same temperature as the light bulb's heat sink. The tube on its hottest place (approximately 40 degrees) gets no warmer than warm-to-the-touch.

Color temperature and Spectral power distribution



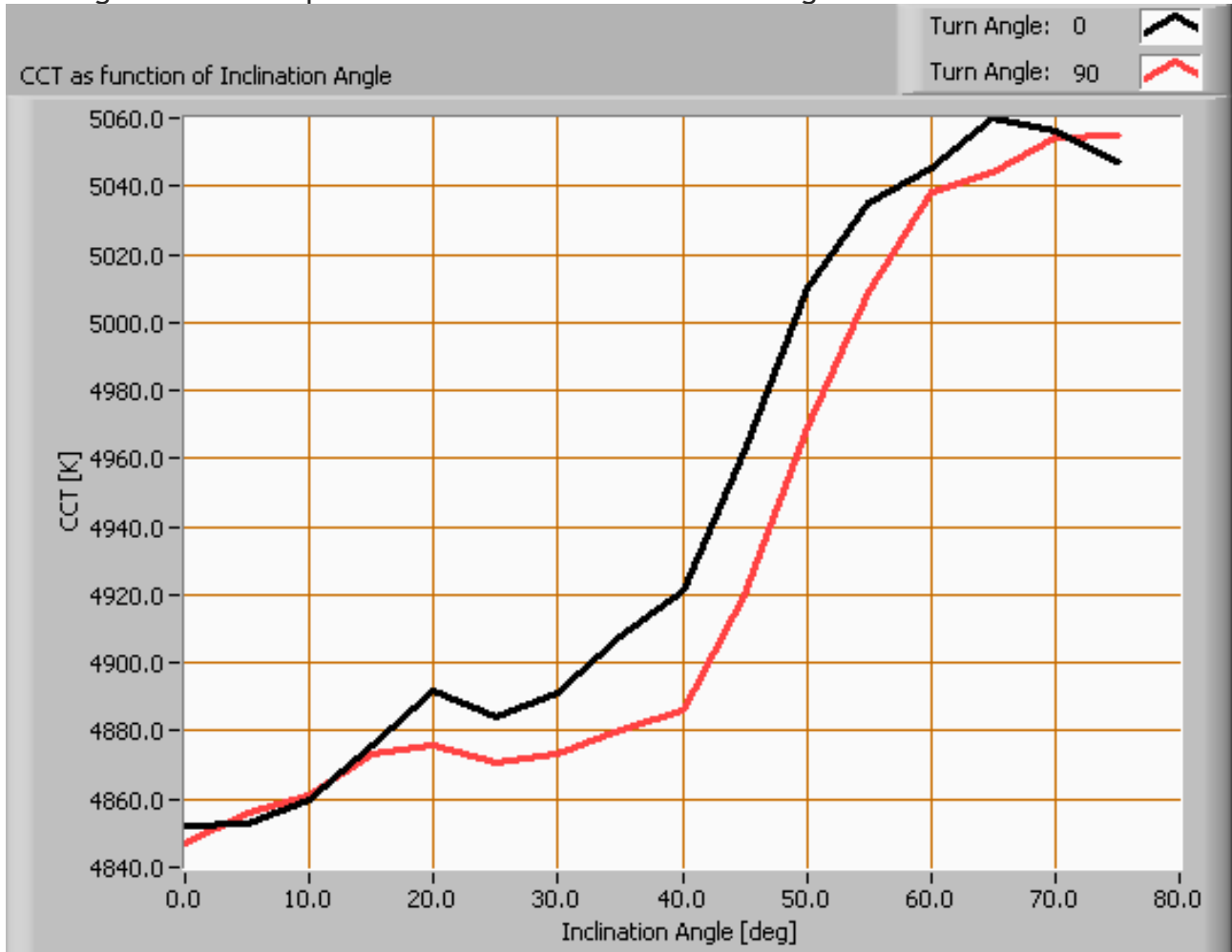
The spectral power distribution of this light bulb, energies on y-axis valid at 1 m distance.

The measured color temperature is about 4850 K which is neutral white.

This color temperature is measured straight underneath the light bulb. Below a graph

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

showing the color temperature for different inclination angles.



Color temperature as a function of inclination angle.

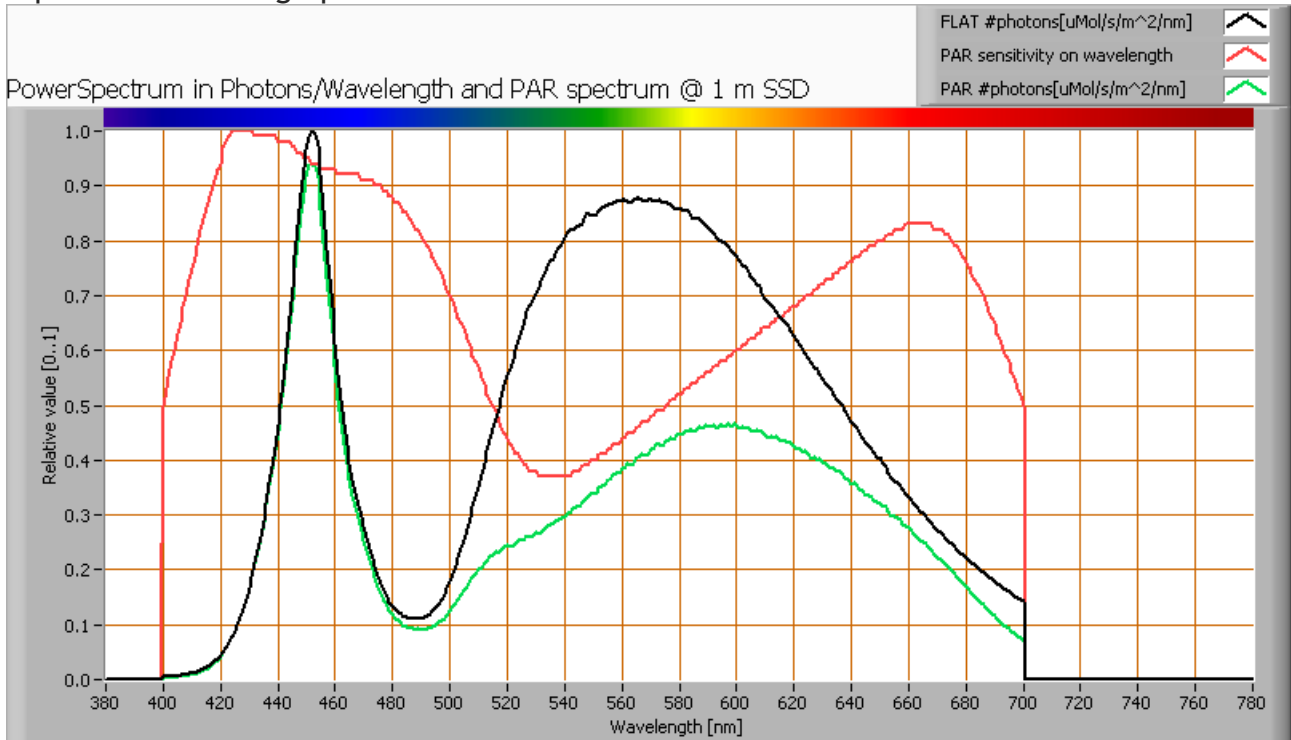
The measurement of CCT is measured for inclination angles up to 75° since then the illuminance value was decreased to very low values (< 5 lux).

The beam angle is maximally 71°, meaning a 35.5° inclination angle. In this area the majority of the light is present. The variation in correlated color temperature in this area is about 1 %.

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

PAR value and PAR spectrum

To make a statement how well the light of this light bulb is for growing plants, the PAR-area needs to be determined. See the OliNo website how this all is determined and the explanation of the graph.



The photon spectrum, then the sensitivity curve and as result the final PAR spectrum of the light of this light bulb

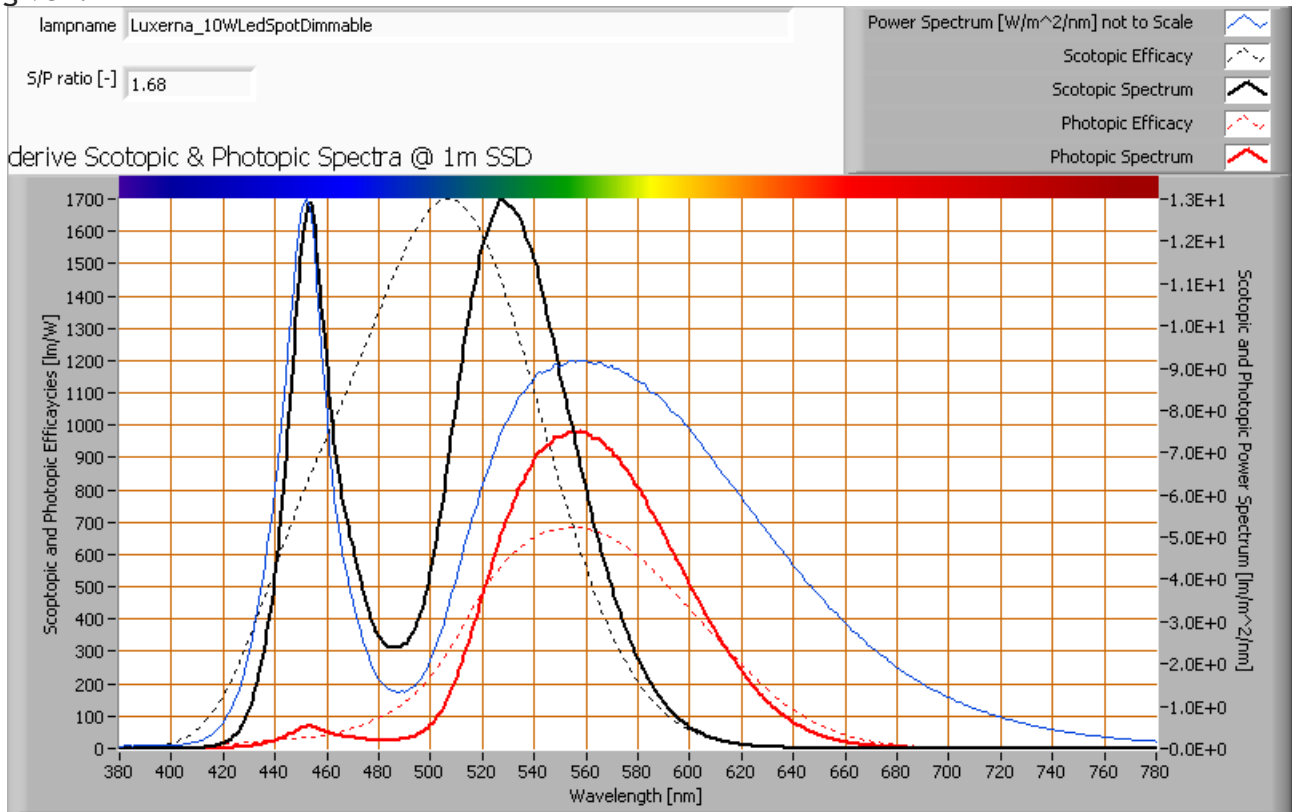
parameter	value	unit
PAR-number	5.3	μMol/s/m ²
PAR-photon current	7.0	μMol/s
PAR-photon efficacy	0.6	μMol/s/W

The PAR efficiency is 63 % (valid for the PAR wave length range of 400 - 700 nm). So maximally 63 % of the total of photons in the light is effectively used by the average plant (since the plant might not take 100 % of the photons at the frequency where its relative sensitivity is 100 %).

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

S/P ratio

The S/P ratio and measurement is explained on the OliNo website. Here the results are given.



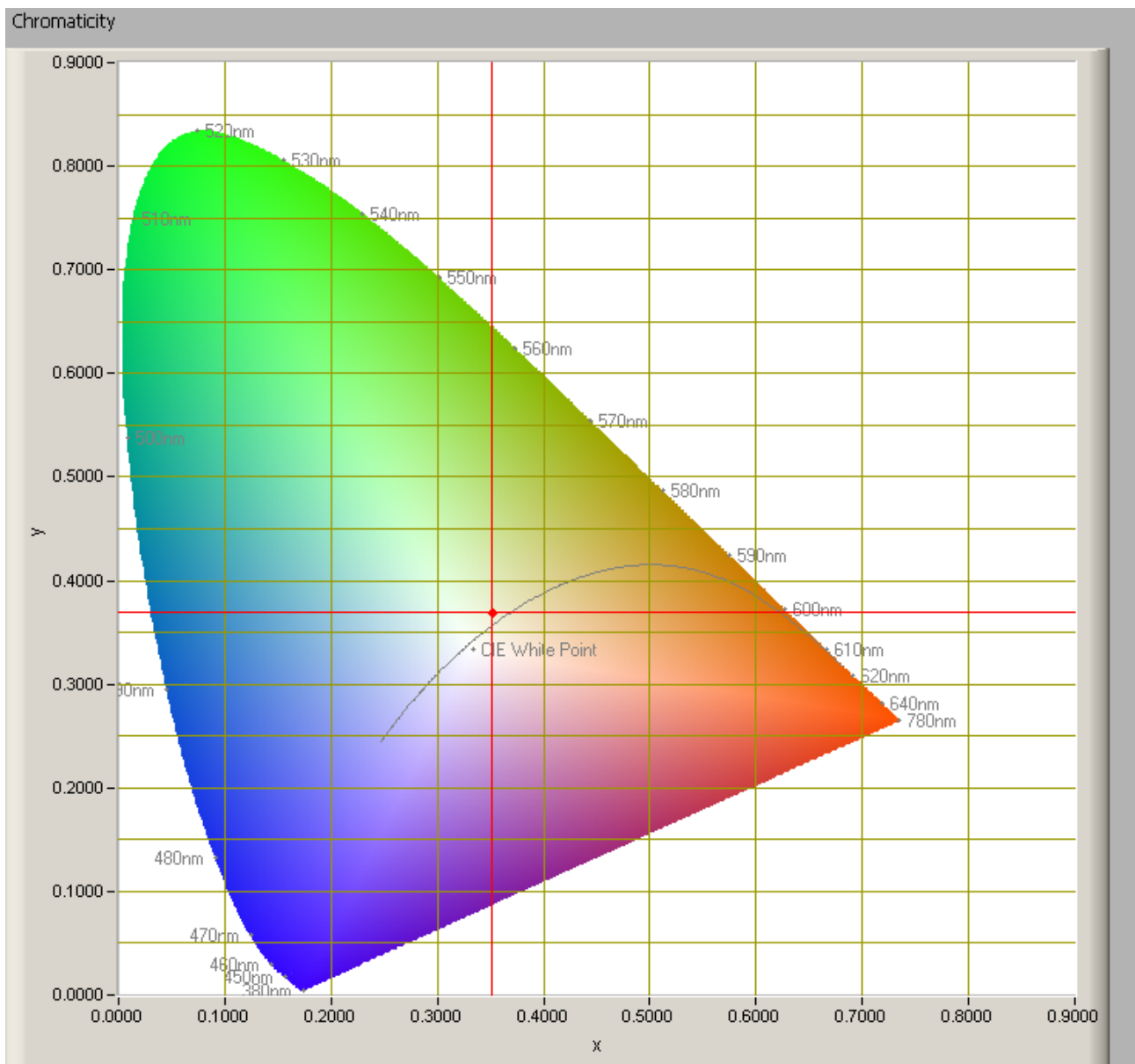
The power spectrum, sensitivity curves and resulting scotopic and photopic spectra (spectra energy content defined at 1 m distance).

The S/P ratio is 1.7

More info on S/P ratio can be found on the OliNo website.

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

Chromaticity diagram



The chromaticity space and the position of the lamp's color coordinates in it.

The light coming from this lamp is at a distance from the Planckian Locus (the black path in the graph).

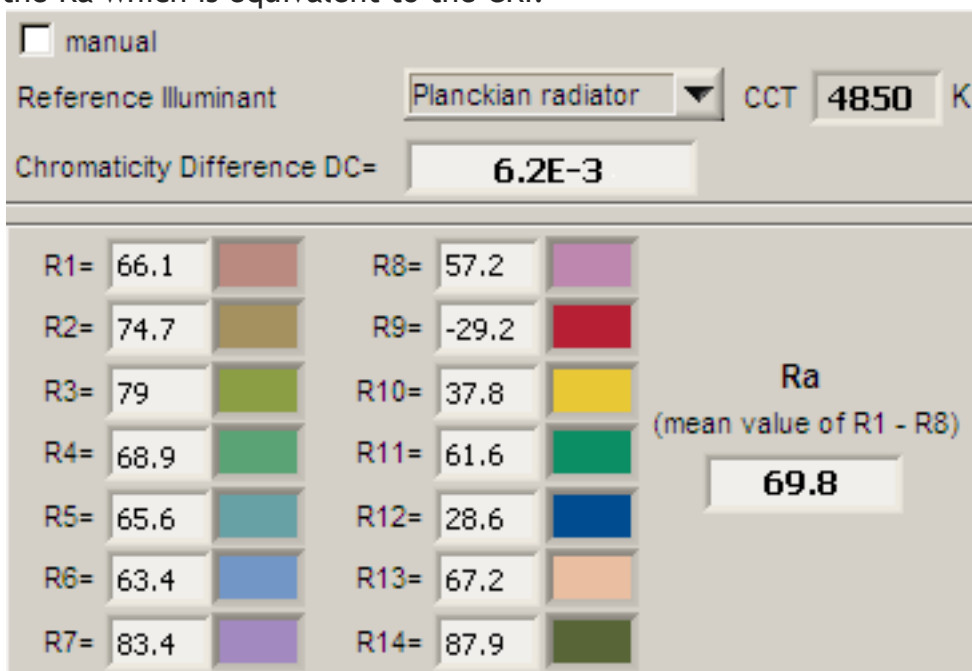
Its coordinates are $x=0.3518$ and $y=0.3695$.



Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

Color Rendering Index (CRI) or also Ra

Herewith the image showing the CRI as well as how well different colors are represented (rendered). The higher the number, the better the resemblance with the color when a black body radiator would have been used (the sun, or an incandescent lamp). Practical information and also some critics about the CRI can be found on the OliNo website. Each color has an index R_x , and the first 8 indexes ($R_1 \dots R_8$) are averaged to compute the R_a which is equivalent to the CRI.



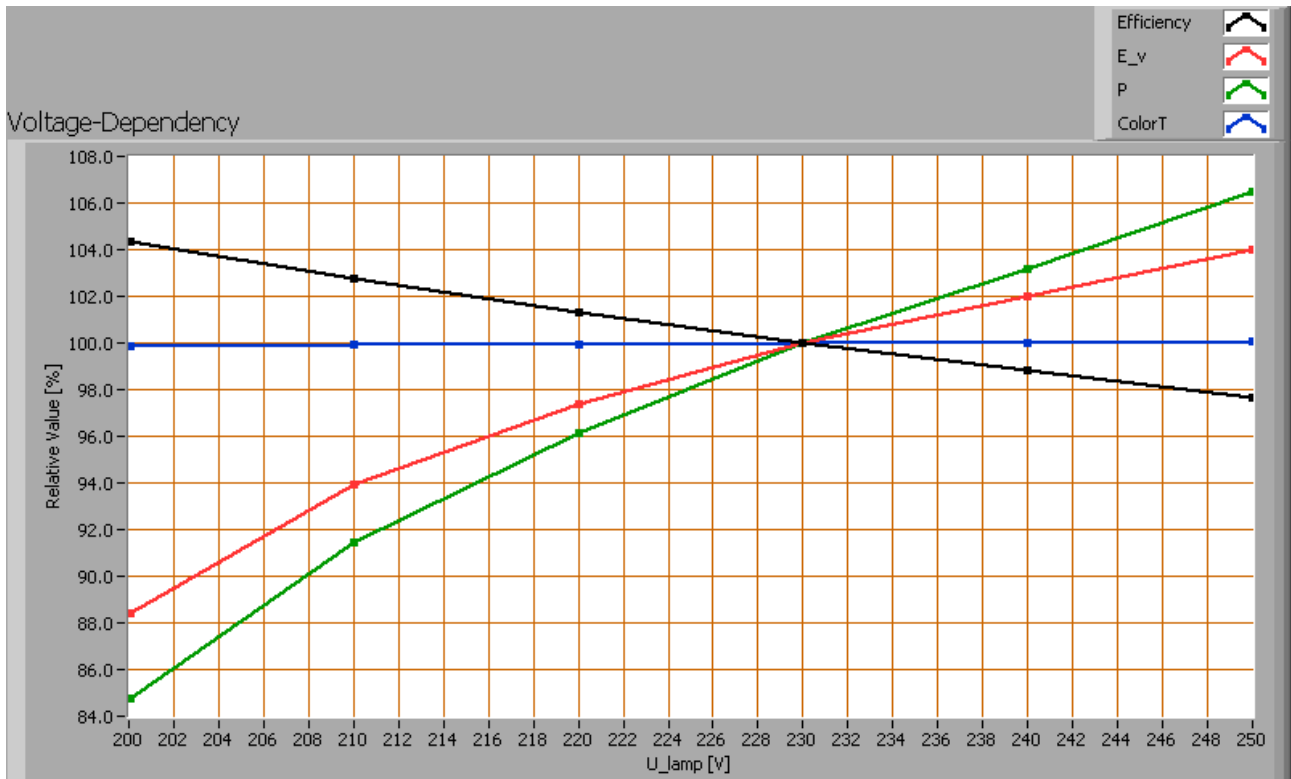
CRI of the light of this lightbulb.

The value of 70 is lower than 80 which is considered a minimum value for indoor usage. Note: the chromaticity difference is 0.0062 indicates the distance to the Planckian Locus. Its value is higher than 0.0054, which means that the calculated CRI result is not meaningful.

Voltage dependency

The dependency of a number of lamp parameters on the lamp voltage is determined. For this, the lamp voltage has been varied and its effect on the following light bulb parameters measured: illuminance E_v [lx], the lamp power P [W], the (Correlated) Color Temperature [K] and the luminous efficacy [Lm/W].

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010



Lamp voltage dependencies of certain light bulb parameters, where the value at 230 V is taken as 100 %.

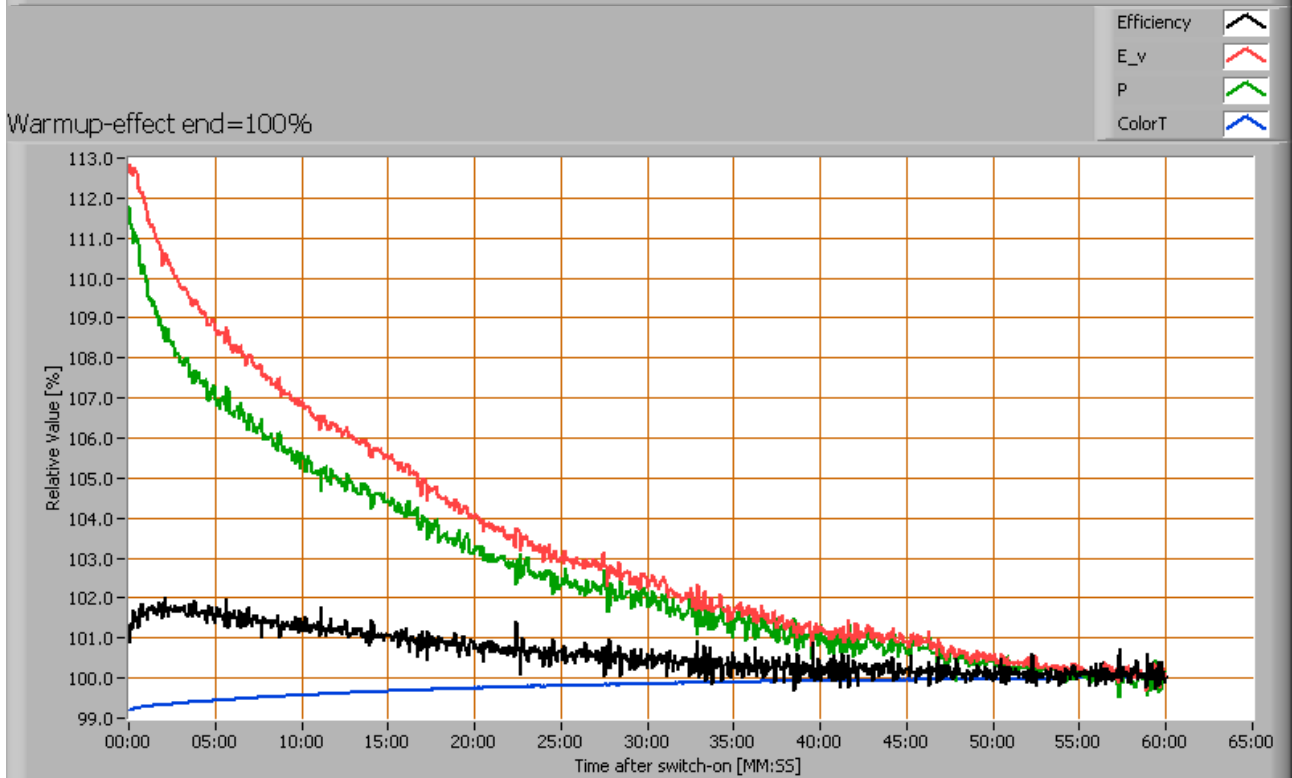
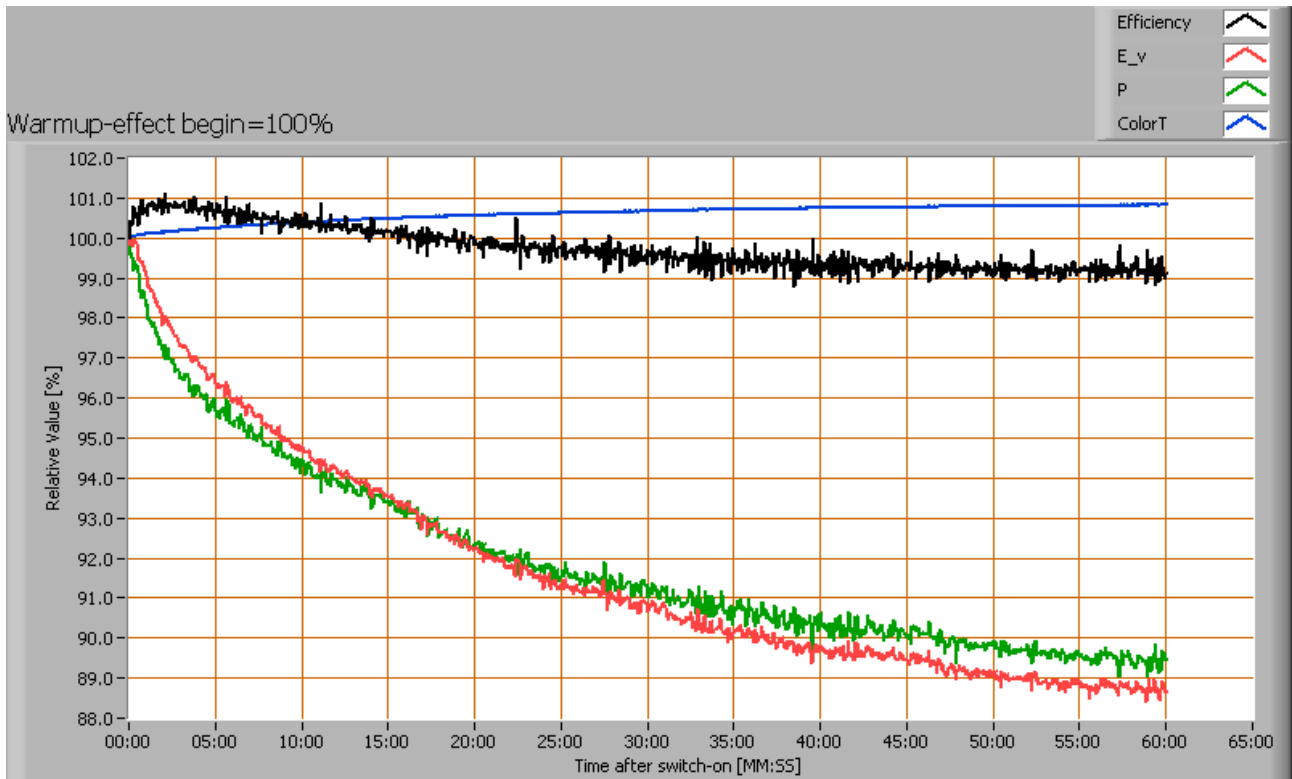
The illuminance and consumed power do vary when the voltage is varied, in a linear matter.

When the voltage at 230 V varies with + and - 5 V, then the illuminance varies < 2 %, so when abrupt voltage changes occur this effect is not visible in the illuminance output.

Warm up effects

After switch on of a cold lamp, the effect of heating up of the lamp is measured on illuminance E_v [lx], color temperature CT or correlated color temperature CCT [K], the lamp power P [W] and the luminous efficacy [lm/W].

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010



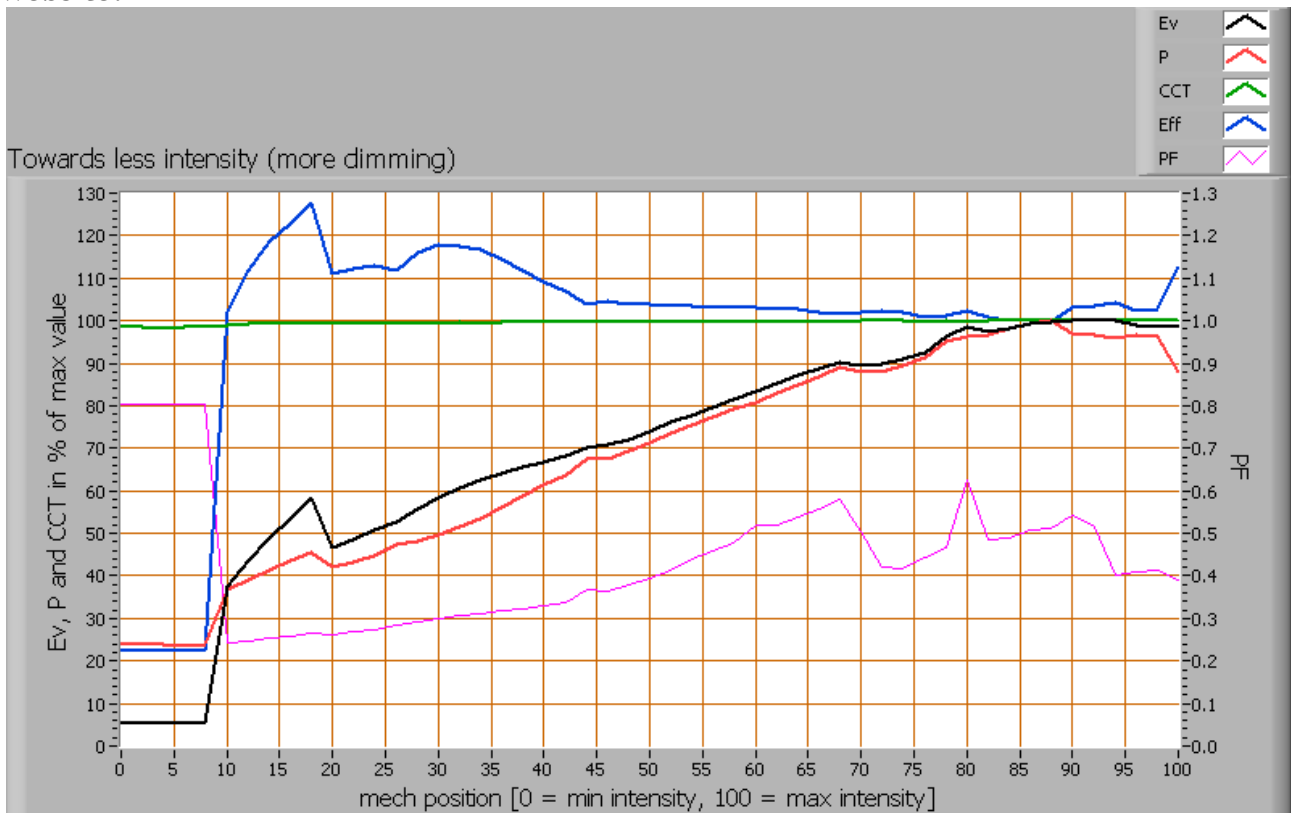
Effect of warming up on different light bulb parameters. At top the 100 % level is put at begin, and at bottom at the end.

Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

The warm up time is about 60 minutes. During that time the illuminance decreases with $\approx 11\%$ and the consumed power with $\approx 11\%$.

Dim function

The lamp has been measured on its ability to be dimmed. See the following graph that gives the result of the dimming function. The general interpretation of the parameters and the graph and the way the dimming function is tested is explained on the OLiNo website.



Dim result on the lamp parameters (0% is maximally dimming)

The lamp is dim-able however with some remarks; the illumination decreases when the dimming is increased. The range of dimming is from 100 % down to 25 % illumination. There is some strange behavior at 17.5 % of the mechanical range, where the illumination increased a bit.



Lamp measurement report – 17 Jan 2010

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